



SitRep 7 Reporting Period July 2015

# Somalia

## Humanitarian Situation Report



### SITUATION IN NUMBERS

#### July 2015

**3 million**

# people in need of humanitarian and livelihood support

**203,000**

# acutely malnourished children under the age of 5

**731,000**

# of people in crisis and emergency

(OCHA & FSNAU)

**UNICEF Appeal in 2015**  
**US\$ 111.7 million**

### Highlights

- UNICEF and partners continue to work with authorities to register and provide assistance to the increasing numbers of people fleeing the **conflict in Yemen**. UNICEF support in July included medical and nutritional screening; referral of children with severe acute malnutrition; emergency measles and polio vaccination; first aid services; identification of separated and unaccompanied children; and psychosocial support.
- Floods are anticipated in the last quarter of 2015 due to the expected **El Niño phenomenon** putting an estimated 900,000 people living in the Shabelle and Juba basins at high risk. Early warnings have spurred UNICEF and partners into action - preparatory and early response actions are underway.
- UNICEF appeals for US\$ 111,705,413** to meet the humanitarian needs of women and children in Somalia in 2015. As at 28 August, UNICEF's humanitarian appeal is 34 per cent funded.

UNICEF 2015 Humanitarian Programme Results	Sector/Cluster		UNICEF	
	Cluster 2015 Target	Cumulative 2015 results (#)	UNICEF 2015 Target	Cumulative 2015 results (#)
<b>Health:</b> # of outpatient consultations for children under-5			450,000	197,844
<b>Nutrition:</b> # of children under-5 with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted in Therapeutic Feeding Programmes	150,000	56,849	150,000	52,717
<b>Education:</b> # of young children and adolescents (girls/boys) enrolled in education facilities	330,000	43,816	30,000	22,455
<b>WASH:</b> # of people with new, sustained access to safe water	1,230,000	290,407	226,750	123,130
<b>Child Protection:</b> # of survivors of GBV assisted	4,000 (legal)	2,023	3,122 (legal)	6,121
	5,000 (material)	267	1,126 (material)	1,234
<b>Social Protection:</b> # of households able to meet basic food and non-food needs with improved access to services in situations of crisis			30,000	10,200

## Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

	Total
# of people in emergency and crisis	731,000
# of people in stress	2,300,000
# of severely malnourished children under-5	38,200
# of internally displaced people	1,100,000

The humanitarian situation in Somalia remains fragile and the risk of relapse is high. Needs are vast with 3 million people in need of urgent humanitarian assistance and nearly 1 million unable to meet basic food requirements. According to the latest FEWS NET Food Security Outlook July to December 2015, the population in Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phases 3 and 4<sup>1</sup>) will likely increase. The most food insecure populations include vulnerable households in agro-pastoral areas of Awdal, Hiraan and Middle Juba regions due to erratic *Gu* rains and populations in the riverine areas of Middle Shabelle that experienced flooding in April and May. The nutrition situation remains very critical; FSNAU assessments highlight very critical malnutrition rates in Bullo Burto, Hiraan region and particularly in Xudur, Bakool region where malnutrition prevalence has nearly doubled from June to July. The evolving El Niño, which currently has a probability of occurrence at above 90 per cent and is likely to be the worst in 30 years, will exacerbate the current food and nutrition situation. In Somalia, it is likely to result in enhanced *Deyr* rainfall from September to December, increasing the risk of flooding, displacement, disease and ultimately further limiting humanitarian access. Humanitarian partners are working together to identify possible preparatory and early response actions that will strengthen the ability of households in possible flood-affected areas to better prepare, respond and recover from major flood events, should they occur. The overall situation is further compounded by escalation of forced evictions, deteriorating security and increased influx of returnees and refugees fleeing the conflict in Yemen, increasing the burden on already limited basic services. As at 28 July, an estimated 25,783 people had fled for safety to the shores of Somalia and more are expected to arrive in the coming months.

### Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

The fluid security situation, inadequate funds, continuing military offensive and supply route blockages cause significant challenges to programme implementation. Nevertheless, the results achieved by UNICEF and Cluster partners demonstrate the effort made to overcome challenges. UNICEF actively participates in the Humanitarian Country Team and the Inter-Cluster Working Group, which lead strategic and cross-sectoral coordination of humanitarian programmes. UNICEF leads the WASH and Nutrition Clusters and the Child Protection Working Group, and co-leads the Education Cluster. Where relevant, UNICEF as Cluster lead agency is responsible for information management of the Cluster and for sharing overall results achieved by the Cluster collectively. The operational capacity of the UNICEF-led Clusters is significant, with a network of over 140 partners each (20 per cent international and 80 per cent national NGOs), with sub-regional Cluster coordinators in over 15 regions. This network ensures access to information, coordination and interventions in hard-to-reach and inaccessible areas.

### Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF aims to prevent mortality and morbidity, increase access to services and promote community resilience by building community capacity to anticipate and cope with shocks. Eradication of polio is a top priority and efforts will be made to immunise all children. Following the declaration of a measles outbreak in May 2014, UNICEF is implementing emergency vaccination campaigns across Somalia to prevent the further spread of the disease in conjunction with continuing polio immunization activities. UNICEF provides a package of curative, promotive and preventive nutrition interventions, while strengthening the implementation capacity of Government, partners and communities. Lifesaving and resilience initiatives are promoted by increasing access to safe water; promoting emergency sanitation; extending community-led total sanitation approaches to flood, drought and disease-prone areas; and maintaining immediate response capacity through 10 supply hubs across the Central South Zone (CSZ). UNICEF supports the disengagement and reintegration of children associated with armed groups, monitors and reports on grave violations, while preventing and responding to Gender based Violence (GBV). Furthermore, UNICEF works to improve access, quality and capacity for provision of emergency education. Following the AMISOM offensives since March 2014, UNICEF is ensuring that a package of basic lifesaving interventions take place in newly accessible areas whilst maintaining neutrality and ensuring that humanitarian interventions are not associated with the offensive.

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<sup>1</sup> The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a standardized tool that aims to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC scale ranges from Minimal - IPC 1 to Famine - IPC 5.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

**HEALTH:** UNICEF continued to respond to the measles outbreak; in 2015 a total of 5,350 suspected measles cases have been detected, predominantly in children under-5 and predominantly from the Central South Zone (CSZ). A total of 258 reporting sites are providing routine immunization services; 75 per cent have functional cold chains and 92 per cent have routine vaccines available. While measles transmission persists, no further cases of wild polio virus have been confirmed since August 2014. Nevertheless, measles and polio vaccination efforts continue; a total of 1,495 children under-10 fleeing Yemen were vaccinated against measles, bringing the cumulative total number of vaccinated children to 5,433 and 6,060 people (all ages) were vaccinated against polio, bringing the cumulative number to 18,700. Refugees and returnees further benefited from medical screening and first aid services.

**NUTRITION:** In July, UNICEF-supported nutrition centres across Somalia admitted 3,464 severely malnourished children with 90.6 per cent recovery rates, 0.6 per cent death rates and 5.7 per cent defaulter rates achieved. In response to the high residual levels of acute malnutrition amongst the IDP population reported in the FSNAU post *Gu* 2015 IDP assessments, UNICEF undertook a follow-up integrated Nutrition, Health and WASH assessment of the IDP situation in Doolow IDP camps in Gedo region with the objective of assessing gaps and responsiveness of current interventions and to gain a better understanding of the possible drivers of the enduring high levels of acute malnutrition. While the sustained critical levels of malnutrition seen among Doolow IDPs over the last two years is likely due to range of contributing factors, access to safe water combined with reduced availability of food and livelihood opportunities are likely to be the primary drivers. The situation is further exacerbated by inadequacies in health service provision for the IDP population. Similar follow-up integrated missions will take place in Dhobley and Kismayo in Lower Juba; Baidoa in Bay region; and Gaalkacyo in Mudug region in August and September 2015. Furthermore, UNICEF continued to respond to the influx of people fleeing the conflict in Yemen; nutrition screening was provided to 450 children under-5 and 126 Pregnant and Lactating Women in Berbera and 24 children found to be malnourished were referred to the central MCH for treatment.

**EDUCATION:** Schools in Somalia remained closed in the month of July for the summer break. However, UNICEF continued to support 252 teachers (92 female) with incentives in Banadir, Bay, Bakool and Middle Shabelle. Agreements with partners implementing Education in Emergency (EiE) programmes for 22,455 children (10,125 girls) came to an end in June posing challenges to continued programme implementation and expansion in Central South Somalia. Additional support is required to ensure programme continuity and scale up EiE interventions.

**WASH:** In addition to the support provided under the umbrella of the WASH Cluster, reported in sections below, UNICEF reached an additional 4,486 families through chlorination of wells in Jowhar and Afmadow and supported desludging of 160 pit latrines in Doolow IDP camps and Luuq, enabling 4,800 people to regain access to sanitation facilities. The month of July also saw progress in the development of district-specific contingency plans in an effort to roll out the joint WASH and Nutrition National Emergency Preparedness and Response/National Contingency Plan (NEPRP/NCP) developed in 2014. The contingency planning training for participants from Somaliland was held in Hargeisa while the one for Puntland and Central South Somalia is planned for August. The training sessions will be followed by consultative and validation workshops.

**CHILD PROTECTION:** Ongoing military offensives in Central South Somalia continue to cause population displacement and child protection violations. The Country Task Force documented 288 grave violations against children in July, an increase from the 167 cases reported in June. Similarly, killing and maiming cases increased from 30 in June to 103 in July and 76 cases of recruitment were reported in July compared to 56 in June. A total of 261 children (217 boys; 44 girls) were affected by violations. The Community-based Child Protection Mechanisms (CBCPM) composed of community Child Protection Committees (CPC) and Child Protection Advocates (CPA) identified and assisted 642 children (450 girls; 192 boys) that had experienced violations of their rights. There are currently 625 children (123 girls; 502 boys) enrolled in the UNICEF-supported community-based reintegration programmes for children associated with armed forces/groups in Baidoa, Afgooye and Mogadishu.

Furthermore, child protection response for returnees from Yemen continued; in Puntland, through its implementing partners, UNICEF placed three unaccompanied children in alternative care and referred them to their extended families and provided psychosocial support to 13 separated and unaccompanied children. UNICEF also constructed a temporary partition for privacy of women in the Reception Center. Current child protection needs due to military offensives, IDP movements and the returnee influx from Yemen, have further stretched programming. Funding from the CERF Underfunded Emergencies window will help fill critical gaps.

**CASH TRANSFERS AND SOCIAL PROTECTION:** UNICEF's cash transfer activities in Gedo are currently being evaluated, following completion in mid-2015. However, insecurity is negatively impacting planned monitoring and evaluation activities with partners in Gedo having had to replace planned in-person monitoring with telephone monitoring due to access issues. This could limit feedback from rural communities. Cash transfer activities in Lower Shabelle, Galgaduud and Hiraan have been extended to provide supplementary support during the extended lean season. Support in Lower Shabelle is currently expected to end in September of 2015, while the cash transfers to 3,500 households in Hiraan and Galgaduud will continue through December 2015.

### Cluster Coordination

**Nutrition:** A total of 2,962 new cases of children under-5 with severe acute malnutrition were admitted into the OTP/SC programmes for the month of July. In Hiraan region, there has been a 50 per cent rise in admissions from last month, attributable to improved reporting rates. Overall, admission is stable though increases are anticipated as the lean season progresses. During the reporting period Nutrition Cluster partners continued to respond to the needs of returnees from Yemen; in Puntland, 1,130 children under-5 and 453 pregnant and lactating women were screened and 31 children admitted for malnutrition treatment. The ongoing contingency planning exercise for Gedo region was completed in the reporting period, with a validation workshop attended by 30 participants held on 26-29 July in Gedo. The plan will help maintain existing partner capacity put in place to respond to the nutrition crisis in the IDP population.

**WASH:** In July 2015, Cluster partners responded to the needs of 700 households; 300 hygiene kits were distributed to conflict-affected households in Banadir and 400 kits were distributed as part of the cholera response in Lower Juba. Daily chlorination of 156 wells providing water to 78,000 people is ongoing in different districts of Mogadishu and will continue until the end of the year. Furthermore, in view of the expected El-Niño in September/October preparedness activities have been initiated; a Floods Task Force has been established to define response strategy, assess response capacity and gaps to be integrated into the wider contingency planning exercise and restocking of WASH Regional Supply Hubs is underway.

**Education:** During the reporting period, education in emergencies was allocated US\$ 1 million under the CERF Underfunded Emergencies window, to support existing and new displacements resulting from conflict, forced evictions and floods in Central South Somalia. Proposal development is underway. CERF funding will help fill critical gaps in the sector, which has suffered severe underfunding in 2015; only 20 per cent of the 340,000 children in need have been targeted, and out of these, only 6 per cent covered learning-based activities, the rest of the funding was for school feeding.

**Child Protection Working Group (CPWG):** During the month of July, CPWG members assisted 6,652 beneficiaries (2,189 girls, 1,804 boys, 2,122 women and 537 men) through various child protection services, capacity building and awareness raising activities. Main activities include protection and other service delivery to vulnerable, conflict and other emergency affected children and families including Identification, Documentation, Tracing and Reunification (IDTR); psychosocial support; material assistance; interim care; capacity development; and monitoring and referral services. Out of the total number of beneficiaries reached, 60 per cent are children and 32 per cent are girls.

**Security:** While the security situation in the reporting period remained relatively calm and quiet in Somaliland, political rivalries and longstanding clan disputes caused sporadic armed conflict in other areas of the country. In Central and Southern Somalia, and Mogadishu in particular, the security situation deteriorated, with incidents being reported almost on a daily basis, notably a suicide car bomb attack on the Jazeera Palace Hotel in Mogadishu and an attack against an AMISOM base, both resulting in numerous deaths. Hiraan region was especially volatile because of repeated hit-and-run attacks by anti-Government elements against Somalia National Security Forces and AMISOM positions in major towns, such as Belet Weyne, Bulo Burto and Jalalaqsi, and at locations along the main supply route connecting Middle Shabelle to Hiraan. Increasing movements from Bakool into Hiraan were also reported, probably as a result of mounting military pressures by anti-Government elements in CSZ. On 28 July, AMISOM troops deployed at Ceel-Cade (ca.45 km west of Belet Weyne) to begin military operations in the region. In Bay and Gedo regions, AMISOM, Somalia National Armed Forces and local militias launched a new joint offensive – Operation Jubba Corridor - to recover Diinsoor and Baardheere, two anti-Government strongholds in Central South Somalia.

**Political:** The High Level Partnership Forum (HLPF) took place in Mogadishu on 29-30 July and was attended by the Federal Government of Somalia, donors and UN Agencies. The Puntland Administration and the Interim Jubbaland Administration were absent. In a 37-point communiqué issued at the end of the meeting, participants committed to deliver a transparent and inclusive electoral process in 2016, strengthen security, and accelerate delivery of concrete results to the people of Somalia. The HLPF recognised that universal ‘one person, one vote’ elections for 2016 are not possible, but agreed that the 2016 electoral process, based on inclusive consultations in the coming months, must represent an improvement on the 2012 process and be a stepping stone towards universal ‘one person, one vote’ elections. While welcoming the formation of the constitutionally mandated Independent Commissions, the HLPF stressed the importance of the Commissions making fast progress on their work for the successful implementation of Vision 2016.

**Supply and Logistics:** UNICEF is working on two-three month blanket exemptions to ease importation procedures while accessibility continues to represent a major constraining factor to smooth implementation.

### **Funding**

In 2015, UNICEF appeals for US\$ 111,705,413 to meet the humanitarian needs of women and children in Somalia in line with the country’s inter-agency Strategic Response Plan. As at 28 August, UNICEF has a funding gap of 66 per cent.

UNICEF wishes to express its sincere gratitude to all public and private sector donors for the contributions so far received in 2015. UNICEF would like to especially thank donors who have contributed un-earmarked funding, as it gives UNICEF essential flexibility to direct resources to ensure delivery of lifesaving supplies and interventions where they are needed most. UNICEF continues to encourage longer term and predictable funding to be able to strengthen preparedness and resilience building. Continued donor support is critical to maintaining and scaling up the response.

2015 Funding Requirements				
Appeal Sector	Requirements	Funds received*	Funding gap	
			US\$	%
Health	37,438,024	7,481,358	29,956,666	80%
Nutrition	30,076,458	14,342,385	15,734,073	52%
Education	4,418,875	850,514	3,568,361	81%
WASH	15,124,813	5,941,408	9,183,405	61%
Child Protection	6,967,373	5,936,068	1,031,305	15%
Cash-based response	17,679,870	3,044,841	14,635,029	83%
<b>Total<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>111,705,413</b>	<b>37,596,575</b>	<b>74,108,838</b>	<b>66%</b>

*'Funds received' does not include pledges.*

UNICEF Somalia Crisis: [www.unicef.org/Somalia](http://www.unicef.org/Somalia)

UNICEF Somalia Facebook: [www.facebook.com/unicefsomalia](http://www.facebook.com/unicefsomalia)

UNICEF Somalia Appeal: <http://www.unicef.org/appeals/somalia.html>

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<sup>2</sup> The total includes a maximum recovery rate of 8 per cent. The actual recovery rate on contributions will be calculated in accordance with UNICEF Executive Board Decision 2006/7 dated 9 June 2006.

## Annex A SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

	Cluster Response		UNICEF and IPs	
	2015 Target	Total Results	2015 Target	Total Results
<b>HEALTH</b>				
# of outpatient consultations for children under-5			450,000	197,844
# of children under-5 treated			70,000 diarrhoea	31,512
			62,000 pneumonia	28,771
# of children receiving DPT3 vaccination through routine services			85,000	31,210
# of women attending their first Antenatal Care visit			130,000	75,320
<b>NUTRITION</b>				
# of children under-5 with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted in Therapeutic Feeding programmes	150,000	56,849	150,000	52,717
% of children with SAM under treatment recovered	91%	91.3%	75%	91.5%
% nutrition centers stocked out of essential nutrition supplies	<10%	0.5%	<10%	0.5%
<b>EDUCATION</b>				
# of young children and adolescents (girls/boys) enrolled in education facilities.	330,000 (154,000 F)	43,816 <sup>3</sup>	30,000 (15,000 F)	22,455 (10,125 F)
# of children (girls/boys) benefitting from teaching and learning supplies, including recreational materials	330,000 (154,000 F)	26,119	30,000 (15,000 F)	22,455 (10,125 F)
# of teachers (women/men) receiving training (including lifesaving messages, psycho-social support and pedagogical support skills) and monthly incentives	3,096 (900 F) training	196	700 (140 F)	667 (159 F)
	2,870 (850 F) incentives	961	700 (140 F)	394 (158 F)
# of CEC members trained to participate in school management			1,400 (420 F)	1,106 (413 F)
<b>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</b>				
# of people with new, sustained access to safe water	1,230,000 <sup>4</sup>	290,407	226,750	123,130
# of affected people accessing safe water through temporary means including chlorination; operation and maintenance; water trucking; vouchers; and household water treatment	1,265,000	313,589	570,000	196,592
# of affected people with new access to sanitation facilities	600,000	117,362	105,000	25,121
# of villages self-declared Open Defecation Free (ODF)	250	99	145	99
# of people with means to practice good hygiene and household water treatment through water filters, purifiers, jerry cans, aqua tabs, etc.	600,000	306,682	475,000	306,682
# of children benefitting from WASH facilities			34,300 in schools	9,600
			39,300 in health or nutrition centres	12,852

3 There are no changes in the education figures, as schools are in recess.

4 This target represents a 10 per cent increase as it is based on the new population figures of 12.3 million.

<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>				
# of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) identified and registered	1,000	5,114 <sup>5</sup>	1,872	573
# of survivors of GBV assisted	4,000 legal counselling	2,023	3,122 legal counselling	6,121
	5,000 material assistance	267	1,126 material assistance	1,234
# of violations identified and resolved by Community-Based Child Protection Committees			3,500	2,411
# of referrals made by Community-Based Child Protection Committees	3,000	1,248	2,500	2,967
# of children received psychosocial support and care	6,000	4,681	3,530	2,540
# of caregivers received psychosocial support and care	4,000	904	408	48
# of former children associated with armed forces/groups (CAAFAG) and children/minors at risk of recruitment enrolled in reintegration programmes	1,000	24	1,000	625
<b>SOCIAL PROTECTION AND CASH TRANSFERS</b>				
# of households able to meet basic food and non-food needs with improved access to services in situations of crisis			30,000	10,200

<sup>5</sup> This sharp increase is linked to a surge in clan fighting, as well as the joint military offensive, which resulted in population displacement/movement with ensuing cases of separation of families.